



FOR YOUR INFORMATION No. 242



Intellectual Property Rights

Derechos de propiedad intelectual

Webliografía
09/05

Links / Vínculos

El Acuerdo TRIPs y el comercio Internacional: efectos sobre América Latina y el Caribe

<http://lanic.utexas.edu/~sela/AA2K/ES/docs/tripdt2.htm>

Acuerdo negociado en la Ronda Uruguay, el cual incorporó por primera vez normas sobre la propiedad intelectual en el sistema multilateral de comercio.

Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/doc/uruguay/finalact.html>

Agreement negotiated during the 1986-94 Uruguay Round, introducing intellectual property rules into the multilateral trading system for the first time.

Copyright and Fair Use

<http://fairuse.stanford.edu/>

Site sponsored by the Stanford University Libraries.

Copyright Quickguide

<http://www.copyright.iupui.edu/quickguide.htm>

Fundamentals of copyright law, prepared by the Copyright Management Center.

Copyrights

<http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode17/>

U.S. legislation: Title XVII of the U.S. Code.

Crash Course in Copyright

<http://www.utsystem.edu/OGC/IntellectualProperty/cprtindx.htm#top>

A University of Texas web site.

Directorio de autoridades nacionales en materia de propiedad intelectual

http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/ip_dir.asp

El Sistema de Información sobre Comercio Exterior (SICE), publica información sobre integración hemisférica y desarrollos en materia de política comercial.

Directory of National Authorities on Intellectual Property

http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/ip_dir.asp

Published by the OAS Foreign Trade Information System.

Fundamentos del derecho de autor (copyright)

<http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ1-espanol.html>

La Oficina del Derecho de Autor promueve la protección de las obras de los autores, sirviendo a la comunidad de creadores así como también al público en general.

Intellectual Property

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/doc/uruguay/uraaact.html>

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

Intellectual Property: Industry and Agency Concerns over Intellectual Property Rights

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02723t.pdf>

Testimony of Jack L. Brock, Jr., Managing Director, U.S. General Accounting Office's Acquisition and Sourcing Management, before the House of Representatives, May 10, 2002.

International Intellectual Property Topics

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/menu5.html>

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

Introducción a los derechos de la propiedad intelectual

<http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/ipr/homepage.htm>

Publicación del Departamento de Estado de EE.UU.

Law about Copyright: an Overview

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/topics/copyright.html>

Provides brief summaries of copyright law with links to key primary source material such as the U.S. Statutes, federal agencies, Supreme Court decisions and other Internet resources.

Propiedad intelectual: protección y observancia

http://www.wto.org/spanish/thewto_s/whatis_s/tif_s/agrm7_s.htm

Página de la Organización Mundial de Comercio.

¿Qué se entiende por "derechos de propiedad intelectual"?

http://www.wto.org/spanish/tratop_s/trips_s/intel1_s.htm

Página de la Organización Mundial de Comercio.

Reducing IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting through more Effective Enforcement

http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/PostG8_Gleneagles_CounterfeitingandPiracy.pdf

G-8 Gleneagles Summit 2005 document.

Sistema de Información sobre Comercio Exterior

<http://www.sice.oas.org/defaults.asp>

El SICE es el brazo de técnico de la Unidad de Comercio de la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Asiste a los países miembros en temas relacionados con la política comercial, como derechos de la propiedad intelectual e integración económica.

TRIPs on the WTO Web Site

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/trips_e.htm

Information on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights in the World Trade Organization; news and official records of the activities of the TRIPs Council.

What is Intellectual Property

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/>

U.S. Department of State publication.

Organizations / Organizaciones

American Bar Association, Intellectual Property Law Section

<http://www.abanet.org/intelprop/home.html>

Deals with a special branch of the law and has contributed significantly to the development and the protection of the intellectual property rights.

American Intellectual Property Law Association

<http://www.aipla.org>

Voluntary bar association of 16,000 lawyers practicing in the fields of patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. Aids in the operation and improvement of U.S. patent, trademark, and copyright systems, including the laws by which they are governed and rules and regulations under which federal agencies administer those laws.

American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers

<http://www.ascap.com/index.html>

Association of composers, lyricists and publishers. Serves as clearinghouse in the field of music performing rights. Grants licenses and distributes royalties for the public performance of the copyrighted musical works of its members by broadcasters, symphony orchestras, and other users.

Americans for the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

<http://rentamark.com/aeipr/>

Individuals and organizations with an interest in intellectual property law. Promotes strict enforcement of laws protecting the rights of ownership of individuals to their own intellectual creations. Sponsors legal research and lobbying activities; works to strengthen statutory intellectual property protection.

Artists Rights Society

<http://www.arsny.com/>

Represents visual artists and their intellectual property interests worldwide; lobbies state and federal legislatures for stronger, more effective artists' rights laws.

Business Software Alliance

<http://www.bsa.org>

BSA is the foremost organization dedicated to promoting a safe and legal digital world. It is the voice of the world's commercial software industry and its hardware partners before governments and in the international marketplace. Its members represent the fastest growing industry in the world. It educates consumers on software management and copyright protection, cyber security, trade, e-commerce and other Internet-related issues.

Center for Intellectual Property and Copyright in the Digital Environment

<http://www.umuc.edu/distance/odell/cip/>

This University of Maryland Center provides resources and information for the higher education community in the areas of intellectual property, copyright and the emerging digital environment. It accomplishes its mission through workshops, online training, electronic and print publications, providing continuous updates on legislative developments at the local, state, national and international levels.

Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

<http://www.copyright.com>

Created in 1978 to facilitate compliance with U.S. copyright law, it is the largest licensor of text reproduction rights in the world. Provides licensing systems for the reproduction and distribution of copyrighted materials in print and electronic formats throughout the world. Currently it manages rights relating to over 1.75 million works and represents more than 9,600 publishers and hundreds of thousands of authors and other creators, directly or through their representatives.

Copyright Management Center

<http://www.copyright.iupui.edu/fairuse.htm>

Serves the Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis communities with the management of copyright issues arising from the creation of original works and the use of existing copyrighted works for teaching, research and services.

The Copyright Society of the USA

<http://www.csusa.org>

Non-profit corporation created in 1953 to advance the study of copyright law and the protection of rights in music, literature, art, motion pictures, theater and other forms of intellectual property. Promotes research in the field of copyright; seeks better understanding among students and scholars of copyright in foreign countries, to lay a foundation for the development of international copyright.

Federación Interamericana de Abogados

http://www.iaba.org/spanish/spanish_%20home%20page.html

Fundada en 1940, es un foro independiente dedicado al intercambio de información y opiniones profesionales en el interés del estado de derecho de las instituciones democráticas en el Hemisferio Occidental. Incluye 50 asociaciones nacionales, regionales y especiales y 3.000 abogados, con interés en el estudio del derecho comparado.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/fc/fifu/intellectual/ipc.htm>

The primary objective of the FBI's Intellectual Property Crimes program is to reduce the economic loss associated with the counterfeiting and theft of U.S. intellectual property by criminal conspiracies and other major offenders.

Foreign Trade Information System

<http://www.sice.oas.org/default.asp>

The OAS Trade Unit's Foreign Trade Information System, makes available information about hemispheric integration and trade trends. Its purpose is to support OAS member states in matters related to trade policy and economic integration such as intellectual property rights.

Home Recording Rights Coalition

<http://www.hrrc.org>

Includes consumers, retailers and manufacturers of audio and video electronics products. Advocates the consumer's right to use consumer electronics equipment for private, non-commercial purposes. Current issues range from new audio and video technologies to the digital information superhighway and multimedia.

Information Technology Association of America

<http://www.ita.org>

Its 400 members include software companies involved in the development or marketing of software for personal, mid-range and mainframe computers, representing the industry before various governmental units. Provides educational programs to members; conducts research, makes available legal services, and is currently developing standards.

Intellectual Property Owners Association

<http://www.ipo.org>

Composed of corporations, lawyers and individuals interested in intellectual property, seeks to support and strengthen the patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws. IPO is the only association in the U.S. that serves all intellectual property owners in all industries and all fields of technology.

Intellectual Property Rights

<http://www.mac.doc.gov/nafta/ipr.html>

The Office of NAFTA and Inter-American Affairs of the International Trade Administration says NAFTA provides high standards of protection for intellectual property (patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets). Protecting intellectual property rights has helped to promote export-driven growth in some of the most competitive U.S. sectors, such as high technology and entertainment products.

International Intellectual Property Alliance

<http://www.iipa.com>

The IIPA is a private sector coalition formed in 1984 to represent over 1,300 U.S. copyright-based companies in bilateral and multilateral efforts to improve international protection of copyrighted materials such as computer software (business applications software and entertainment software, videogame CDs and cartridges, personal computer CD-ROMs and multimedia products), films, television programs, home videos, digital representations of audiovisual works (music, records, CDs, audiocassettes), books and journals (in both electronic and print media).

International Intellectual Property Association

<http://www.ipo.org>

Unites lawyers interested in the international protection of patents, designs, trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property rights. It is the U.S. group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property. It monitors international developments that may affect industrial property and related rights; studies, discusses and reports on proposed national and foreign legislation, treaties and conventions that are likely to affect national and international intellectual property interests.

International Intellectual Property Institute

<http://www.iipi.org/>

The IIPi offers technical assistance programs to facilitate the use of intellectual property laws as tools of economic growth and development.

International Recording Media Association

<http://www.recordingmedia.org/>

The advocate for all recording media, and the industry forum on worldwide trends and innovations.

International Trademark Association

<http://www.inta.org>

Association of lawyers, law firms, advertising agencies, designers, market researchers and others in the trademark industries seeking to protect the interests of the public in the use of trademarks and trade names; disseminates information concerning the use, registration, and protection of trademarks in the U.S. and in foreign countries.

The Motion Picture Association of America

<http://www.mpaa.org/>

The MPAA and its international counterpart, the Motion Picture Association (MPA) serve as the voice and advocate of the U.S. motion picture, home video and television industries, domestically through the MPAA and internationally through the MPA.

National Council of Intellectual Property Law Associations

Based in Washington, DC, it represents state and local patent law associations; informs them of matters of interest to them.

National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center

<http://www.ice.gov/graphics/cornerstone/ipr/index.htm>

Multi-agency Center responsible for coordinating a unified U.S. Government response regarding intellectual property rights enforcement issues. Investigative personnel provide core staffing from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Particular emphasis is given to investigating major criminal organizations and those using the Internet to facilitate intellectual property rights crime.

Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual

<http://www.wipo.int/index.html.es>

Organización internacional dedicada a fomentar el uso y la protección de las obras del intelecto humano. Es uno de los 16 organismos especializados de las Naciones Unidas.

Patent, Trade and Copyright Research Foundation

<http://www.ptcforum.org/>

Integral unit of the Franklin Pierce Law Center, it researches patents, trademarks, copyrights, invention and legal and practical systems for dealing with industrial and intellectual property in the U.S. and worldwide.

Protecting Intellectual Property Rights

http://usinfo.state.gov/ei/economic_issues/intellectual_property.html

The official web site of the Office of International Information Programs of the U.S. Department of State.

Protecting Intellectual Property Rights Abroad

http://www.export.gov/help_with_trade_problems/exp_intellectual_property_righ.asp

U.S. Government export portal. Growing global trade in pirated and counterfeit goods threatens innovation, economy, competitiveness, and the livelihoods of workers.

Recording Industry Association of America

<http://www.riaa.org>

Promotes the mutual interests of recording companies, manufacturers and distributors, as well as the music industry through government relations, intellectual property protection, anti-piracy activities and research.

Software & Information Industry Association

<http://www.siaa.net>

Principal trade association for the software and digital industries; protects intellectual property and advocates a legal and regulatory environment that benefits them.

Songwriters Guild of America

<http://www.songwritersguild.com/>

Seeks to strengthen songwriters' rights and increase royalties through appropriate action directed at publishers, industry groups and the courts; provides members with a wide range of services to advance, promote and benefit the profession.

Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP!)

<http://www.stopfakes.gov/>

The most comprehensive initiative ever advanced to smash the criminal networks that traffic in fakes, stop trade in pirated and counterfeit goods at U.S. borders, block bogus goods around the world, and help small businesses secure and enforce their rights in overseas markets.

Supporting Intellectual Property Rights

<http://ita.doc.gov/goodgovernance/ipr.asp>

The Good Governance Program strengthens protection of intellectual property rights by establishing a dialogue between the private sector and the government in developing markets around the world, through a series of seminars, roundtables, and workshops.

U.S. Copyright Office

<http://www.copyright.gov>

Promotes the progress of the arts and the protection for the works of authors by serving the copyright community of creators and users, as well as the general public.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs & Border Protection

http://cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/commercial_enforcement/ipr/

Maintains an aggressive intellectual property rights enforcement program which devotes substantial resources to target, intercept, detain, seize and forfeit shipments which violate intellectual property rights.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section

<http://www.cybercrime.gov>

Attorney staff consists of about 40 lawyers who focus exclusively on the issues raised by computer and intellectual property crime, advising federal prosecutors and law enforcement agents; commenting upon and proposing legislation; coordinating international efforts to combat computer crime; litigate cases, and training all law enforcement groups.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Fraud Section

<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud.html>

The Fraud Section is charged with directing the Federal law enforcement effort against fraud and white-collar crime. Its investigations often involve business crimes such as corporate fraud schemes; financial institution fraud; securities fraud; insurance fraud; government programs such as Medicare, and international criminal activities, including bribery of foreign government officials in violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Office of Intellectual Property Enforcement

<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/tpp/c10334.htm>

Develops and implements policies to promote effective intellectual property rights protection worldwide in close cooperation with other U.S. agencies and the private sector. Works to strengthen intellectual property rights through the negotiation and implementation of international agreements on protection in all areas, including the Internet, biotechnology, and copyright protection for works in electronic media.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

<http://www.uspto.gov>

The USPTO is a federal agency in the Department of Commerce. Its role is to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for inventors, for a limited time, the exclusive right to their respective discoveries and facilitate the development and sharing of new technologies worldwide.

U.S. Trade Representative, Intellectual Property

http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Sectors/Intellectual_Property/The_Work_of_USTR_-_Intellectual_Property.html?ht=special%20301

The USTR reviews annually the global intellectual property rights violations and publishes its Special 301 report, mandated by the U.S. Trade Act of 1988.

The World Intellectual Property Organization

<http://www.wipo.int/portal/index.html.en>

WIPO is an international organization dedicated to helping ensure that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide. With headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO is one of the 16 specialized agencies of the UN system.

World Trade Organization

<http://www.wto.org>

Provides the principal contractual obligations determining how governments frame and implement domestic trade legislation and regulations; provides a forum for collective debate, negotiation and adjudication regarding trade relations.

Articles / Artículos

Butler, Rebecca P. **"Copyright Law and Organizing the Internet."** *Library Trends*, vol. 52, No. 2 (Fall, 2003) p.307-328.

Discusses fair use and the Internet, current and prospective law and electronic media, especially concerning the impact of copyright law on the role of the library and the issue of free access.

Chiang, Eric P. **"Determinants of Cross-Border Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement: the Role of Trade Sanctions."** *Southern Economic Journal*, vol. 71, No. 2 (October, 2004) p.424.

With growing trade in a global economy, the desire for trade protection becomes increasingly important. Analyzes the determinants of U.S.-filed investigations for alleged cross-border intellectual property rights violations using the complete set of Section 337 investigations conducted by the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC). Greater technology access to U.S. patents by respondent firms is found to increase filings, especially in countries where corruption levels are higher.

Dames, K. Matthew. **"Copyright Clearances: Library Copying in the Digital Age."** *Online*, vol. 29, No. 4 (July/August, 2005) p.32-37.

Discusses the many grey areas of copyright law and how they apply to librarians and to digital information: topics such as digital fair use, circumstances under which libraries may legally copy material, what materials can and cannot be copied, responsibilities of librarians when faced with suspicious requests, and how database licenses may negate privileges given to libraries under copyright law.

Duboff, Leonard D. **"Copyright Developments You Should Know About."** *Communication Arts*, vol. 47, No.4 (August, 2005) p.186.

Presents new copyright laws in the wake of landmark decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court regarding online publishing, which leaves the publishing landscape in flux. Rules in effect today could change tomorrow; that is why writers, photographers, as well as publishers should put agreements in writing.

Dutfield, Graham. **"Does One Size Fit All?"** *Harvard International Review*, vol. 26, No. 2 (Summer, 2004) p.50-55.

<http://hir.harvard.edu/articles/1257/>

Until recently, international law permitted national and regional patent systems to vary widely. Efforts to iron out these differences began in the Uruguay Round of the GATT. The result was the 1994 Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), whose main effect was to make the intellectual property systems of developing countries more like those of developed ones.

Erekosima, Onimi & Brian Koosed. **"Intellectual Property Crimes."** *The American Criminal Law Review*, vol. 41, No. 2 (Spring, 2004) p.809-854.

The marked increase in intellectual property theft, combined with the lack of deterrence provided by civil remedies, has led the U.S. government to enact criminal statutes to prevent theft and protect owners' rights. Examines several areas of law that provide the bases for criminal prosecutions.

Ethier, Wilfred J. **"Intellectual Property Rights and Dispute Settlement in the World Trade Organization."** *Journal of International Economic Law*, vol. 7, No. 2 (June, 2004) p.449.

<http://jiel.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/7/2/431>

With the advent of the TRIPs Agreement, international disputes about governmental regulation of intellectual property rights are now subject to adjudication within the WTO dispute resolution mechanism. The system is designed to resolve political market failures arising within countries that would be harmful to market access for foreign firms. The injection of intellectual property rights into the global trading system raises a new dimension for settling disputes.

Foster, Andrea L. **"Supreme Court Upholds Copyright Law That Adds 20 Years to Copyright Protection."** *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, vol. 49, No. 20 (January 24, 2003) p.20a.

A father who began a literary web site to help his daughters wade through the antique prose of *The Scarlet Letter* is challenging the constitutionality of the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998, which lengthened the copyrights on creative works to 70 years after the creator's death. It protects works for hire for 95 years. Can copyright policy accommodate the entertainment industry and consumers, who increasingly seek to gain access to movies, songs and books over the Internet?

Gasaway, Laura. **"Criminal Copyright Infringement."** *Information Outlook*, vol. 8, No. 4 (April, 2004) p.40-41.

Criminal copyright infringement laws exist to punish those who misappropriate copyrighted works that an author invested time, creativity, energy, and money to create but lacks the means to protect from such infringement. Congress increased criminal copyright penalties with the No Electronic Theft Act of 1997, which made it a felony to reproduce or distribute copies of copyrighted works electronically regardless of whether the defendant had a profit motive. Presents four essential elements that are required to prove felony copyright infringement.

Hunter, Garry E. **"Status of Intellectual Property Law in the Age of the Internet."** *Law Technology*, vol. 38, No. 1 (2005), p.1-32.

Copyright law motivates creators to create original works and at the same time allows creators to get compensation from their works by giving economic rights and "moral rights" to creators. "Moral rights" protect works from mutilation and deformation. Details how copyright law has dealt with new technologies, particularly the Internet, and discusses brief relevant cases about copyright law.

King, John & Paul Heisey. **"Ag Biotech Patents: Who's Doing What?"** *Amber Waves*, vol. 1, No. 5 (November, 2003) p.12.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/November03/DataFeature/>

Patents, which give inventors of new technology exclusive rights to make, use or sell a discovery for a specific period of time, have been used in the U.S. since 1790, and have often served as a stimulus to progress. Today, patents and other intellectual property demarcate ownership claims on the expanding frontier of agricultural biotechnology research: innovations in plant and animal breeding, crop inputs, food-processing techniques and many other aspects of agricultural production.

Kruger, Bob. **"Failing Intellectual Property Protection 101."** *T.H.E. Journal*, vol. 31, No. 9 (April, 2004) p.48.

<http://www.thejournal.com/magazine/vault/A4802.cfm>

Character education may be the key to piracy prevention

Kuhlik, Bruce N. **"The Assault on Pharmaceutical Intellectual Property."** *The University of Chicago Law Review*, vol. 71, No. 1 (Winter, 2004) p.93-110.

Describes the importance of intellectual property rights to the pharmaceutical industry, reviews recent efforts to restrict these rights, and urges that these rights should be protected in order to foster continued innovation in the interests of patients and society at large. Pharmaceutical research and development is a lengthy, risky and expensive enterprise.

Lloyd, Marion. **"Staggering Losses in Latin America."** *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, vol. 50, No. 30 (April 2, 2004) p.30a.

Thousands of copy shops throughout Latin America illegally reproduce books without paying a cent in copyright fees. In some cases, universities violate copyright laws through their in-house publishing operations.

Mamudi, Sam. **"How to Fix the IP Imbalance."** *Managing Intellectual Property*, No. 143 (October 1, 2004) p.28.

Nobel-prize winning economist Joseph Stiglitz has served in both the White House and at the World Bank. His time in government helped to convince him that too much IP protection is bad for the economy. He explains why in this interview.

Messerlin, Patrick A. **"Trade, Drugs, and Health-Care Services."** *The Lancet*, vol. 365, No. 9465 (March 26-April 1, 2005) p.1198-1200.

The WTO solution to the issue of access to essential medicines relied on two decisions. First, the least-developed countries are not obliged to implement, apply or enforce the TRIPs obligations on patents before 2016, instead of 2005. Second, trade negotiators clarified the role of compulsory licenses by which a government can authorize the use of a patented invention by producers other than the rights-holder, especially in a national emergency.

Newman, Glenn & Richard J. Gering. **"Damages Aren't Always Patently Obvious."** *Journal of Accountancy*, vol. 198, No. 5 (November, 2004) p.36-41.

http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m6280/is_5_198/ai_n7584069

Patent holders may be entitled to lost profits if they can demonstrate that "but for" an infringement they would have sold more of a product than they did during the affected timeframe.

Schweitzer, Douglas. **"Cracking Down on Intellectual Property Crime."** *Computerworld*, vol.39, No. 27 (July 4, 2005) p.26.

<http://www.computerworld.com/governmenttopics/government/legalissues/story/0,10801,102910,00.html>

The worldwide trade of pirated and counterfeit goods affects all major markets, with the U.S. in the forefront. Illicit trade threatens the competitiveness of both established companies and up-and-coming businesses as well as the livelihoods of their employees. When it comes to counterfeiting, everyone is an interested party, from the legitimate manufacturer to the retailer, the distributor and

the individual consumer. When all parties act together, a united stance will prove to be the best defense against these offenses.

Seadle, Michael. "Copyright in a Networked World: Ethics and Infringement." *Library Hi Tech*, vol. 22, No. 1 (2004) p.106.

The statutes themselves are not the only basis for deciding whether an intellectual property rights infringement has occurred; ethical judgments can also influence judicial rulings. Presents three issues of intellectual property ethics: the nature of the property, written guidelines for behavior, and enforcement mechanisms.

Strickland, Lee S. "Copyright's Digital Dilemma Today: Fair Use or Unfair Constraints?" *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, vol. 30, No. 1 (October/November, 2003) p.8-12.

<http://www.asis.org/Bulletin/Oct-03/BulletinOctNov03.pdf>

Part 1: The Battle over File Sharing

Strickland, Lee S. "Copyright's Digital Dilemma Today: Fair Use or Unfair Constraints?" *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, vol.30, No. 2 (December, 2003/January, 2004) p.18-23.

<http://www.asis.org/Bulletin/Dec-03/strickland.html><http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=318&pmid=18536&TS=1083958067&clientId=20476&VType=PQD&VName=PQD&VInst=PROD>

Part 2: The DMCA, the TEACH Act and Other E-Copying Considerations.

Centro de Recursos Informativos

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El Centro de Recursos Informativos (IRC por sus siglas en inglés: Information Resources Center), establecido para apoyar los programas de la Embajada de Estados Unidos de América, brinda información actualizada sobre Estados Unidos en las áreas de interés bilateral, como son: economía y comercio, corrupción, lavado de dinero, democracia y derechos humanos, drogas y narcotráfico, extradición, propiedad intelectual, terrorismo, ambiente. Por medio de la página en la internet, se ofrece acceso a legislación, política exterior, a miles de oficinas del gobierno y otras instituciones estadounidenses. Nuestro público se compone de oficinas gubernamentales, medios de comunicación, académicos, profesionales, investigadores y organizaciones no gubernamentales.